THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1793. [N° 1633.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, April 25.

Debate on Mr. Sheridan's motion to impeach Lord Auckland, concluded.]

MR. FOX ſaid, the right hon. Gentleman had attempted to defend the memorial on the only ground on which a defence could have been expected—on its want of any definite meaning. In his uſual mode of alluding to paſt tranſactions in the houſe, he had charged his hon. friend with putting off his motion for the purpoſe of taking new ground, although he knew that his hon. friend had put it off at the requeſt of friends who wiſhed to be preſent at the diſcuſſion, and who could not attend on the day for which he had firſt given notice. With reſpect to the motives and feelings which the right hon. Gentleman had taken the trouble of imagining for his hon. friend in making this motion, his hon. friend could have but one motive, his ſenſe of public duty; and the Noble Lord whoſe conduct was the cauſe of it, could excite no feeling but of the moſt placid and moſt tranquil nature. The right hon. Gentleman had defended the memorial on the ground of its meaning nothing at all, but he had not ventured to ſay that it had no reference to the Commiſſioners of the French Convention, put into the hands of the Auſtrians by Dumouriez, on the hopes entertained of Dumouriez's plan.—The memorial ſaid, that theſe Commiſſioners were in a ſituation to be ſubjected to the ſword of the law—to what ſword?—of what law? To the ſword of any law which thoſe to whom they were delivered, not as priſoners but hoſtages, might frame for their execution? It is meant to the ſword of ſome law to be revived or ſtarted here in England, why was not that qualification inſerted in it? Lord Auckland's communication to the States-General in September had never received the ſanction of the Houſe and therefore the Houſe would be guilty of no inconſiſtency in condemning it. The preſumption of that communication was ſimply, that if an act, then generally apprehended and univerſally deprecated, ſhould be committed, the perpetrators of it would not be ſheltered from the laws of their country in his Majeſty's dominions.—But what did my Lord Auckland? He, not as a meaſure of prevention, not as a warning to deter, but on a principle of vengeance, obviouſly tending to provoke retaliation, and, in the very firſt inſtance, to endanger the lives of the ſurvivors of the Royal Family of France, ſuggeſted ſubjecting to the ſword of the law perſons given as hoſtages for their ſafety. What was the motive of his hon. friend in moving to cenſure this conduct? To obtain the reprobation of the Houſe againſt making the war more bloody, and the conteſt more cruel. If the conduct of the French, to Frenchmen, had excited abhorrence; if they had ſhewn a diſpoſition unjuſtly and wantonly to ſhed blood, now was the time for the Houſe to ſhew deteſtation of their diſpoſition and their practice, by expreſſing their deteſtation of this Memorial. Another motive for his hon. friend's motion was, to obtain a clear and explicit declaration of the object of the war. The right hon. gentleman had ſaid, that this was wholly unconnected with the internal government of France; but at the ſame time he expreſſed a wiſh, that in making peace we might not have to treat with thoſe perſons who now exerciſed the powers of government in that country. The real object, according to the right hon. gentleman, was to obtain an indemnification for their unjuſt aggreſſion, and ſecurity for the peace of Europe in future. From this he learned that indemnification and ſecurity might, in the contemplation of the right hon. gentleman, be gained from thoſe Meſſieurs, whether wretches or unhappy perſons, for to drive them from the government was not an object, but a wiſh.—With whom then, when the hour of negociation came, might we have to treat? With thoſe very men whom in our memorials and public acts, we were now ſtigmatizing with every reviling and opprobious epithet. Hard words he had always thought imprudent, more eſpecially when applied to perſons, of whom it was poſſible we might afterwards have occaſion to ſpeak in very different terms. With thoſe very perſons the Right Hon. Gentleman had treated through M. Chauvelin, and had boaſted of ſending inſtructions to Lord Auckland to treat with them, even after the murder of the King.—Would the Right Hon. Gentleman now refuſe to treat with them, if an occaſion, conſiſtent with the avowed object of the war, ſhould offer? No ſuch declaration would he venture to make. Lord Auckland then, if he ſhould be continued in this preſent ſituation, might be from local circumſtances, the moſt convenient perſon to employ to treat with them. But what would the Frenchman ſay?——Suppoſing him to forget all the hard words, all the odious terms formerly applied to him, he would very naturally ſay—What, treat with Lord Auckland. No—He has declared he will hang me if he can catch me, and therefore I will not put myſelf in his power. The anſwer to all this was, that the paper was only the too ſanguine effuſion of imaginary ſucceſs, and meant only that when a tribunal ſhould be eſtabliſhed in France, agreeable to the fancy of the Combined Powers, the Members of the Convention and the Executive Council, would be ſubjected to the ſword of the law, the memorial ought to have ſaid ſo; for it was giving but little encouragement to thoſe now in the exerciſe of government in France to think of negotiation, to tell them that to get hold of them or their agents, and hang them, was one and the ſame thing.

His Honourable Friend had introduced the conduct of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Emperor, which the Right Honourable Gentleman had treated as having no connection with the ſubject. Was it indeed ſo immaterial? If we were engaged in a war, on the uſual principles of war, the cauſe aſcertained, and the object definite, we might indeed avail ourſelves of the aſſiſtance of powers, for the attainment of that object, whoſe views were very different from our own. But if, as the memorial implied, we were at war with perſons, not with the nation, and had thrown away the ſcabbard, it was of great importance to conſider, whether or not their object was the ſame as ours;—whether, while our aim was reparation and ſecurity, theirs was not aggrandizement;—whether, while we ſought only to remove certain perſons from the Government of France, they did not ſeek to the partition? Of Crowned Heads, it was always his practice to ſpeak with reſpect; but the actions of their Cabinets were fair matter of diſcuſſion. Under this qualification he had no difficulty in ſaying, that the late conduct of Ruſſia and Pruſſia was ten thouſand times more reprehenſible than any part of the conduct of France towards other nations. Of the former partition of Poland he had never ſpoken but in terms of reprobation; but the preſent was more odious than the former, inaſmuch as it was marked by the moſt flagrant breach of faith, and the violation of the moſt ſolemn declaration. Pruſſia, it was notorious, had encouraged the revolution in Poland, and expreſſed the moſt decided approbation of ſeating the family of Saxony on the hereditary throne.—That very revolution, was now made the pretext for entering Poland, and forcibly ſeizing on Dantzic and Thorn.—Ruſſia entered Poland, declaring that her only object was to reſtore the republic which the revolution had ſubverted; and having gained poſſeſſion of the country, in contempt of all her former declarations, ſhe proceeded to divide it with Pruſſia and the Emperor. Strong, however, as was his reprobation of ſuch conduct, he had never ſaid that we ought on that account to reject a uſeful alliance with either of thoſe powers; but that while we profeſſed to be fighting againſt one ſpecies of tyranny, we ought to be aware of not to ſupport another tyranny more dangerous. Wear was he anſwer to this? Declamation againſt the horrid tendency of French principles, the ſubverſion of all order, and the introduction of anarchy. When we argued againſt principles, let us not confine our view to the miſchief they might do within, but conſider alſo the probability of their being introduced. Were three or four inmates to eſcape from priſon, and take poſſeſſion of a houſe, the miſchief they would do in it would probably be much greater than that of as many robbers; but people knew the improbability of their getting into that houſe, and by properly guarding the houſe, not againſt madmen from Bedlam, but againſt robbers. Juſt ſo was it with the probability of French principles gaining the aſcendency. Anarchy, if it could be introduced into other nations, was in its nature temporary—deſpotiſm, we knew by bad experience, to be laſting. The preſent Emperor was but little tried; but it, as generally happened, the ſyſtems of Cabinets were more to be attended to than the characters of Princes, we had ſeen the Cabinet of Vienna repeatedly promiſing to the Auſtrian Netherlands the reſtoration of their ancient conſtitution, and as often refuſing to fulfil its promiſe; we had ſeen the late Emperor promiſe that reſtoration under ſuch guarantee, as the price of their return to allegiance; we had ſeen him refuſe it, when he again got poſſeſſion; we had ſeen Lord Auckland's proteſt againſt the refuſal, and afterwards moſt ſhamefully accede to it; and we had ſeen the Governors of the Netherlands, making their eſcape by one gate, while the French were entering at another, declare the reſtoration of that Conſtitution; as if the moment when they were compelled to reſign poſſeſſion, was the only fit moment for reſtoring the rights of thoſe whom they were leaving to govern. If, in all this, there were any ſymptoms of good faith, to give us confidence, the Prince of Saxe Coburg's Proclamation were ſufficient to deſtroy it all. In the conduct of the three Courts, we ſhould find all the crimes of France towards other nations, committed in a more unjuſt horrible manner. But the Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid, there were only topics to induce us to refuſe the aſſiſtance of thoſe Courts. If the object of the war were diſtinct, we might indeed accept of their aſſiſtance with ſafety: but while all was doubt and uncertainty, how could we pretend to know what were their views, or what they expected as the price of their aſſiſtance? We were now acting in concert with the dividers of Poland.—We confeſſed were the dividers of Poland; for while we were courting them to aid us, in a war againſt French principles, we furniſhed them with the pretext, and afforded them the opportunity, of dividing Poland. We were the guarantees of Dantzic, of which Pruſſia, our ally, had taken poſſeſſion—laid we not, when the French attempted to open the Scheldt, that we were the guarantees of the excluſive navigation of the Scheldt to the Dutch?

——— *Mutato nomine de te,*
Fabula narratur.——

Pruſſia was the other guarantee; but regarded guarantees as little as the French, when Dantzic and Thorn were to be annexed to its territories. What was this but teaching the people, that the profeſſions of Courts were mere diſſimulations—that the pretext for the war was the danger from French power, and French principles; but the cauſe, to gratify the ambition of other Powers. How were we ever to make peace, when we were not agreed upon the terms, with thoſe who aſſiſted us in the war? Regard for the Chriſtian religion was one of the reaſons alledged for dividing Poland; regard for the Chriſtian religion might be alledged for dividing France. He did not underſtand that we paid any ſubſidies, and in one point of view he was ſorry for it. We ſhould then underſtand for what we had engaged. As the caſe ſtood at preſent, how did we know what Pruſſia or the Emperor might require of us? As Ruſſia had taken part of Poland, might not the Emperor take a fancy to Bavaria and the Palatinate? And thus the difficulties of making peace, become greater than thoſe of carrying on the war. Add to this, that if rumour or regard to ancient policy could be truſted, Spain would not conſent to the diſmemberment of France. If we were making war againſt principles, let us but look to the principles of the two Imperial Courts, and of Pruſſia, and we ſhould find them more dangerous to the liberty and peace of mankind, than even thoſe of France. The mode of getting out of this ſituation, was, by agreeing to the Addreſs, cenſuring Lord Auckland, and thus convincing the other powers of Europe, that we would not be parties to their plans for dividing kingdoms.——It was indeed matter of great doubt, whether or not peace for Europe could now be obtained for any great length of time; the encouragement we had given to the robbery of Poland, might be expected to inflame the paſſions of avarice and ambition. There was, however, one nation, viz. Spain, which had a common intereſt with us, and with which he wiſhed to ſee a cordial union againſt the dangerous aggrandizement of the Imperial Courts and Pruſſia. All our victories in the preſent war had been obtained by their arms excluſively, and every victory gave freſh cauſe of jealouſy. To agree to the Addreſs would have another good effect—it would ſatisfy the people, that the reaſons for the war, and the pretext, were the ſame; and that there was not one language for the Houſe of Commons and another for the Hague.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that although indemnification for an unjuſt aggreſſion, and future ſecurity, were the objects of the war, he did not mean to ſay, that if an opening for removing the perſons who now exerciſed the powers of Government in France from that ſituation, ſhould preſent itſelf, we were not to take advantage of it.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he underſtood the object of the war to be as ſtated; and the removal of the perſons who now exerciſed the powers of government in France to be only a wiſh.

The queſtion being loudly called for, ſtrangers were ordered to withdraw; after which we underſtood that Mr. Curwen congratulated the Houſe on the effect of Mr. Sheridan's motion. He contended that the object of it was completely gained; that Lord Auckland's memorials had been in ſubſtance diſavowed by the Miniſter and the old ground of the war again brought forward.—He therefore wiſhed much that Mr. Sheridan would not divide the Houſe.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, it was, indifferent to him whether the Houſe divided or not. He certainly conſidered the main object he had in view as completely gained in the Miniſter's explicit diſavowal of the principles attempted to be introduced into the war by Lord Auckland, which muſt have made peace impoſſible.

Mr. Windham inſiſted on taking the ſenſe of the Houſe, although ſeveral of the minority had gone away imagining that there was to be no diviſion; becauſe, he ſaid, he placed no faith in any of the Miniſter's declarations. The Houſe divided.

Ayes 39 ——— Noes 212.

Adjourned at ten o'clock.

PARIS, April 20.

In the ſitting of April 16th, after a long debate in the French National Convention on the treachery of Dumouriez, the following Addreſs was decreed.

The National Convention of France to all People and all Governments.

IT is not only to a people who pronounces the name of Liberty—It is not only to a man whoſe reaſon is not misguided by fanaticiſm, whoſe ſoul is ſtained by ſervitude—It is to all people; to all men, that the French Republic denounces the violation of the right of nations committed by the French General. A Frenchman, a perjurer, abuſing the power given him by the National Convention againſt the National Convention itſelf, has arreſted four of its members. It is not a citizen who diſregards the character of a repreſentative of the people in a private enemy, in a man of an oppoſite party; it is a General who violates the ſacred character which he was bound to defend.—Too well aſſured that the repreſentatives of the French would ſoon reſtore by their preſence the whole army to the Republic, Dumouriez has baſely delivered theſe to our enemies, in hopes that he might be protected and enjoy undiſturbed the gold acquired by his crimes; and the Auſtrian Generals have not bluſhed at the thought of becoming his accomplices, and partakers of his ſhame as well as of his criminal deeds;—in a civilized nation did ever the right of war authoriſe to detain as priſoners, or much leſs as hoſtages, thoſe men, whom an infamous traitor has betrayed? It is not on the Auſtrian dominion, it is on the French territory they have been ſtopped. A crime and not a military artifice or a victory has put them in the hands of Coburg. To think they may be legally detained, would be to juſtify thoſe who have baſely delivered them up; or to allow that a General has a right to ſeize the Magiſtrates, Miniſters, and Repreſentatives of his country to its inveterate enemies.—Will our enemies ſay they do not acknowledge the Republic, let them then deny the exiſtence of the French territory—let them deny the exiſtence of a territory where twenty eight millions of men have proclaimed Republican Liberty—They refuſe to acknowledge the Republic, and they acknowledge Dumouriez. To whom was the peace offered, but to the troops of the Republic? Would it have been accepted by them, if it had been conſidered as the price of a treaſon they deteſt? And when our enemies break the truce—at a time when the plots of Du-

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Gentleman had defended the memorial on the ground of its meaning nothing at all, but he had not ventured to ſay, that it had no reference to the Commiſſioners of the French Convention, put into the hands of the Auſtrians by Dumourier, on the hopes entertained of Dumourier's plan.—The memorial ſaid, that theſe Commiſſioners were in a ſituation to be ſubjected to the ſword of the law—to what ſword?—of what law? To the ſword of any law which thoſe to whom they were delivered, not as priſoners but hoſtages, might frame for their execution? If it is meant to the ſword of ſome law to be revived or eſtabliſhed in France, why was not that qualification inſerted in it? Lord Auckland's communication to the States-General in September had never received the ſanction of the Houſe and therefore the Houſe would be guilty of no inconſiſtency in condemning it. The purport of that communication was ſimply, that if an act, then generally apprehended and univerſally deprecated, ſhould be committed, the perpetrators of it would not be ſheltered from the laws of their country in his Majeſty's dominions.—But what did my Lord Auckland? He, not as a meaſure of prevention, not as a warning to deter, but on a principle of vengeance, obviouſly tending to provoke retaliation, and, in the very firſt inſtance, to endanger the lives of the ſurvivors of the Royal Family of France, ſuggeſted ſubjecting to the ſword of the law perſons given as hoſtages for their ſafety. What was the motive of his hon. friend in moving to cenſure this conduct? To obtain the reprobation of the Houſe againſt making the war more bloody, and the conteſt more cruel. If the conduct of the French, to Frenchmen, had excited abhorrence; if they had ſhewn a diſpoſition unjuſtly and wantonly to ſhed blood, now was the time for the Houſe to ſhew deteſtation of their diſpoſition and their practice, by expreſſing their deteſtation of this Memorial. Another motive for his hon. friend's motion was, to obtain a clear and explicit declaration of the object of the war. The right hon. gentleman had ſaid, that this was wholly unconnected with the internal government of France; but at the ſame time he expreſſed a wiſh, that in making peace we might not have to treat with thoſe perſons who now exerciſed the powers of government in that country. The real object, according to the right hon. gentleman, was to obtain an indemnification for their unjuſt aggreſſion, and ſecurity for the peace of Europe in future. From this he learned that indemnification and ſecurity might, in the contemplation of the right hon. gentleman, be gained from thoſe Malheureux, whether wretches or unhappy perſons, for to drive them from the government was not an object, but a wiſh.—With whom then, when the hour of negociation came, might we have to treat? With thoſe very men whom in our memorials and public acts, we were now ſtigmatizing with every vilifying and opprobious epithet. Hard words he had always thought imprudent, more eſpecially when applied to perſons, of whom it was poſſible we might afterwards have occaſion to ſpeak in very different terms. With thoſe very perſons the Right Hon. Gentleman had treated through M. Chauvelin, and had boaſted of ſending inſtructions to Lord Auckland to treat with them, even after the murder of the King.—Would the Right Hon. Gentleman now refuſe to treat with them, if an occaſion, conſiſtent with the avowed object of the war, ſhould offer? No ſuch declaration would he venture to make. Lord Auckland then, if he ſhould be continued in this preſent ſituation, might be from local circumſtances, the moſt convenient perſon to employ to treat with them. But what would the Frenchman ſay?——Suppoſing him to forget all the hard words, all the odious terms formerly applied to him, he would very naturally ſay—What, treat with Lord Auckland. No—He has declared he will hang me if he can catch me, and therefore I will not put myſelf in his power. The anſwer to all this was, that the paper was only the too ſanguine effuſion of imaginary ſucceſs, and meant only that when a tribunal ſhould be eſtabliſhed in France, agreeable to the fancy of the Combined Powers, the Members of the Convention and the Executive Council, would be ſubjected to the ſword of the law, the memorial ought to have ſaid ſo; for it was giving but little encouragement to thoſe now in the exerciſe of government in France to think of negotiation, to tell them that to get hold of them or their agents, and hang them, was one and the ſame thing.

His Honourable Friend had introduced the conduct of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Emperor, which the Right Honourable Gentleman had treated as having no connection with the ſubject. Was it indeed ſo immaterial? If we were engaged in a war, on the uſual principles of war, the cauſe aſcertained, and the object definite, we might indeed avail ourſelves of the aſſiſtance of powers, for the attainment of that object, whoſe views were very different from our own. But if, as the memorial implied, we were at war with perſons, not with the nation, and had thrown away the ſcabbard, it was of great importance to conſider, whether or not their object was the ſame as ours;—whether, while our aim was reparation and ſecurity, theirs was not aggrandizement;—whether, while we fought only to remove certain perſons from the Government of France, they did not look to the partition? Of Crowned Heads, it was always his practice to ſpeak with reſpect; but the actions of their Cabinets were fair matter of diſcuſſion. Under this qualification he had no difficulty in ſaying, that the late conduct of Ruſſia and Pruſſia was ten thouſand times more reprehenſible than any part of the conduct of France towards other nations. Of the former partition of Poland he had never ſpoken but in terms of reprobation; but the preſent was more odious than the former, inaſmuch as it was marked by the moſt flagrant breach of faith, and the violation of the moſt ſolemn declaration. Pruſſia, it was notorious, had encouraged the revolution in Poland, and expreſſed the moſt decided approbation of ſeating the family of Saxony on the hereditary throne.—That very revolution, was now made the pretext for entering Poland, and forcibly ſeizing on Dantzic and Thorn—Ruſſia entered Poland, declaring that her only object was to reſtore the republic which the revolution had ſubverted; and having gained poſſeſſion of the country, in contempt of all her former declarations, ſhe proceeded to divide it with Pruſſia and the Emperor. Strong, however, as was his reprobation of ſuch conduct, he had never ſaid that we ought on that account to reject a uſeful alliance with either of thoſe powers; but that while we profeſſed to be fighting againſt one ſpecies of tyranny, we ought to be careful not to ſupport another tyranny more dangerous. What was the anſwer to this? Declamation againſt the horrid tendency of French principles, the ſubverſion of all order, and the introduction of anarchy. When we argued againſt principles, let us not confine our view to the miſchief they might occaſion, but conſider alſo the probability of their being effectuated. Were three or four maniacs to eſcape from Bedlam, and take poſſeſſion of a houſe, the miſchief they would do in it would probably be much greater than that of as many robbers; but people knew the improbability of their getting into that ſituation, and very properly guarded their houſes, not againſt madmen from Bedlam, but againſt robbers. Juſt ſo was it with the probability of French principles gaining the aſcendancy. Anarchy, if it could be introduced into other nations, was in its nature temporary—deſpotiſm, we know by ſad experience, to be laſting. The preſent Emperor was but little tried; but if, as generally happened, the ſyſtems of Cabinets were more to be attended to than the characters of Princes, we had ſeen the Cabinet of Vienna repeatedly promiſing to the Auſtrian Netherlands the reſtoration of their ancient conſtitution, and as often refuſing to fulfil its promiſe; we had ſeen the late Emperor promiſe that reſtoration under our guarantee, as the price of their return to allegiance; we had ſeen him refuſe it, when he again got poſſeſſion; we had ſeen Lord Auckland's proteſt againſt the refuſal, and afterwards moſt ſhamefully accede to it; and we had ſeen the Governors of the Netherlands, making their eſcape by one gate, while the French were entering at another, declare the reſtoration of that Conſtitution; as if the moment when they were compelled to reſign poſſeſſion, was the only fit moment for reſtoring the rights of thoſe whom they were ſent to govern. If, in all this, there were any ſymptoms of good faith, to give us confidence, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's Proclamation were ſufficient to deſtroy it all. In the conduct of the three Courts, we ſhould find all the crimes of France towards other nations, committed in a more unjuſtifiable manner. But the Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid, theſe were only topics to induce us to refuſe the aſſiſtance of thoſe Courts. If the object of the war were diſtinct, we might indeed accept of their aſſiſtance with ſafety; but while all was doubt and uncertainty, how could we pretend to know what were their views, or what they expected as the price of their aſſiſtance? We were now acting in concert with the dividers of Poland.—We ourſelves were the dividers of Poland; for while we were courting them to aid us, in a war againſt French principles, we furniſhed them with the pretext, and afforded them the opportunity, of dividing Poland. We were the guarantees of Dantzic, of which Pruſſia, our ally, had taken poſſeſſion—ſaid we not, when the French attempted to open the Scheldt, that we were the guarantees of the excluſive navigation of the Scheldt to the Dutch?

——— *Mutato nomine de te,*
Fabula narratur.——

Pruſſia was the other guarantee; but regarded guarantees as little as the French, when Dantzic and Thorn were to be annexed to his territories. What was this but teaching the people, that the profeſſions of Courts were mere delaſions—that the pretext for the war was the danger from French power, and French principles; but the cauſe, to gratify the ambition of other Powers. How were we ever to make peace, when we were not agreed upon the terms, with thoſe who aſſiſted us in the war? Regard for the Chriſtian religion was one of the reaſons alledged for dividing Poland; regard for the Chriſtian religion might be alledged for dividing France. He did not underſtand that we paid any ſubſidies, and in one point of view he was ſorry for it. We ſhould then underſtand for what we had engaged. As the caſe ſtood at preſent, how did we know what Pruſſia or the Emperor might require of us? As Ruſſia had taken part of Poland, might not the Emperor take a fancy to Bavaria and the Palatinate? And thus the difficulties of making peace, become greater than thoſe of carrying on the war. Add to this, that if rumour or regard to ancient policy could be truſted, Spain would not conſent to the diſmemberment of France. If we were making war againſt principles, let us but look to the principles of the two Imperial Courts, and of Pruſſia, and we ſhould find them more dangerous to the liberty and peace of mankind, than even thoſe of France. The mode of getting out of this ſituation, was, by agreeing to the Addreſs, cenſuring Lord Auckland, and thus convincing the other powers of Europe, that we would not be parties to their plans for dividing kingdoms.——It was indeed matter of great doubt, whether or not peace for Europe could now be obtained for any great length of time; the encouragement we had given to the robbery of Poland, might be expected to inflame the paſſions of avarice and ambition. There was, however, one nation, viz. Spain, which had a common intereſt with us, and with which he wiſhed to ſee a cordial union againſt the dangerous aggrandizement of the Imperial Courts and Pruſſia. All our victories in the preſent war had been obtained by their arms excluſively, and every victory gave freſh cauſe of jealouſy. To agree to the Addreſs would have another good effect—it would ſatisfy the people, that the reaſons for the war, and the pretext, were the ſame; and that there was not one language for the Houſe of Commons and another for the Hague.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that although indemnification for an unjuſt aggreſſion, and future ſecurity, were the objects of the war, he did not mean to ſay, that if an opening for removing the perſons who now exerciſed the powers of Government in France from that ſituation, ſhould preſent itſelf, we were not to take advantage of it.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he underſtood the object of the war to be as ſtated; and the removal of the perſons who now exerciſed the powers of government in France to be only a wiſh.

The queſtion being loudly called for, ſtrangers were ordered to withdraw; after which we underſtood that Mr. Curwen congratulated the Houſe on the effect of Mr. Sheridan's motion. He contended that the object of it was completely gained; that Lord Auckland's memorials had been in ſubſtance diſavowed by the Miniſter and the old ground of the war again brought forward.—He therefore wiſhed much that Mr. Sheridan would not divide the Houſe.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, it was, indifferent to him whether the Houſe divided or not. He certainly conſidered the main object he had in view as completely gained in the Miniſter's explicit diſavowal of the principles attempted to be introduced into the war by Lord Auckland, which muſt have made peace impoſſible.

Mr. Whitbread inſiſted on taking the ſenſe of the Houſe, although ſeveral of the minority had gone away imagining that there was to be no diviſion; becauſe, he ſaid, he placed no faith in any of the Miniſter's declarations. The Houſe divided.

Ayes 36 ——— Noes 111.

Adjourned at ten o'clock.

PARIS, April 20.

In the ſitting of April 16th, after a long debate in the French National Convention on the treachery of Dumourier, the following Addreſs was decreed.

The National Convention of France to all People and all Governments.

IT is not only to a people who pronounces the name of Liberty—It is not only to a man whoſe reaſon is not miſguided by fanaticiſm, whoſe ſoul is ſuſtained by fortitude—It is to all people; to all men, that the French Republic denounces the violation of the right of nations committed by the French General. A Frenchman, a perjurer, abuſing the power given him by the National Convention againſt the National Convention itſelf, has arreſted four of its members. It is not a citizen who diſregards the character of a repreſentative of the people in a private enemy, in a man of an oppoſite party; it is a General who violates the ſacred character which he was bound to defend.—Too well aſſured that the repreſentatives of the French would ſoon reſtore by their preſence the whole army to the Republic, Dumourier has baſely delivered theſe to our enemies, in hopes that he might be protected and enjoy undiſturbed the gold acquired by his crimes; and the Auſtrian Generals have not bluſhed at the thought of becoming his accomplices, and partakers of his ſhame as well as of his criminal deeds;—in a civilized nation did ever the right of war authoriſe to detain as priſoners, or much leſs as hoſtages, thoſe men, whom an infamous traitor has betrayed? It is not on the Auſtrian dominion, it is on the French territory they have been ſtopped. A crime and not a military artifice or a victory has put them in the hands of Cobourg. To think they may be legally detained, would be to juſtify thoſe who have baſely delivered them up; or to allow that a General has a right to ſell the Magiſtrates, Miniſters, and Repreſentatives of his country to its inveterate enemies.—Will our enemies ſay they do not acckowledge the Republic, let them then deny the exiſtence of the French territory—let them deny the exiſtence of a territory where twenty eight millions of men have proclaimed Republican Liberty—They refuſe to acknowledge the Republic, and they acknowledge Dumourier. To whom was the truce offered, but to the troops of the Republic? Would it have been accepted by them, if it had been conſidered as the price of a treaſon they deteſt? And when our enemies break the truce—at a time when the plots of Du-

Courier are discovered they have not avowed that they meant to deceive the army? Have they not announced they would treat only with traitors? Free men of all countries! rife againft the baſe and perfidious conduct of the Generals of Auſtria, or elſe you will ſoon have no other laws but thoſe of ſavages! What will become of your rights, if to deprive you of their moſt zealous defenders, it is enough to find a traitor that will ſell them, a cabal that dares to buy them?

Kings! remember that a conſpirator may alſo deliver you to your enemies; and tremble leſt you ſhould become victims of the example Cobourg has given.—The greater the influence, the greater your authority, the more religiouſly you ought to reſpect the ſolemnities that unite men. Your agents, your heralds, even in the camps of your enemies, are ſecured only by the inviolability of the character with which you have veſted them. Your wars, and thoſe wars which from your palaces are but too often decided merely to gratify your barbarous love of victory, are carried on through the laws of nations. Take care, the crime committed on the repreſentatives of a great nation is an outrage on the firſt of laws; it annihilated the traditional reſpect agreed on by all civilized nations, and exhibits to the hardened mind the cruel right referred to barbarian hords—the right of puniſhing one's enemy like a ſavage beaſt. The very ſword that was thrown over our enemies. Brunſwick had declared that he came only to abſolish a conſtitution, where the legal authority was revived; to day he comes to re-eſtabliſh that very conſtitution, becauſe the name of a King is preſerved. People, do you underſtand that language? It is not for your intereſt that your blood, that our blood is ſhed—it is to gratify pride and tyranny—It is againſt the independence of nations, that war is now waged againſt the Republic—People who believe yourſelves Republicans, they will not ſuffer a great nation to be without a King. They know that the exiſtence of a Republican in France will be an everlaſting obſtacle to the plan they have formed, of giving you a maſter.—People who are governed by Kings, they will not ſuffer that a great nation ſhould give to Europe the examples of a free Conſtitution, founded on the ſacred Rights of Man. People of all Governments, the French nation puts under the ſafe guard of your generoſity, and the moſt ſacred rights, the Repreſentatives ſold by treaſon to tyranny.

LONDON, May 21.

The coaſts of Italy ſwarm with French privateers, whoſe cruiſes have already proved ſo ſucceſsful, that they have very lately ſent into Marſeilles, upwards of 40 Spaniſh, Dutch and Britiſh veſſels; moſt of them with very rich Levant cargoes.

The law-ſuits relative to the St. Euſtatia prizes, taken by Lord Rodney, in the late war, are wholly ended.—A curſe ſeems to have attended that affair. His Lordſhip died ſo poor that his body was buried by public charity; and upon diviſion of the neat prize money to the innumerable claimants, it appears that each common ſailor is entitled to precisely one farthing: the bulk of this immenſe property, to the amount of near a million ſterling, has been previouſly ſhared among the vultures of Weſtminſter Hall and Doctor's Commons.

The failures in England, ſince the breaking out of the preſent war, are eſtimated at twenty millions ſterling, a ſum exceeding one half of the current ſpecie of the Britiſh empire.

The Grand Seignior, at Conſtantinople has iſſued a proclamation, enjoining his ſubjects to a ſtrict neutrality in their conduct towards the powers now at war; and to ſhew no marks of partiality in favour of one ſide or the other.

June 10. From Paris papers of the 20th ult. we learn, that Cuſtine has been forced to accept, and has actually accepted of the Command of the Northern Army. He was to paſs through Paris in his way to Liſle.

Kellerman, who has been tried and acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal, is to command the Southern Army in the room of Biron, who retires from indiſpoſition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The Judge of Pennſylvania Diſtrict having received information on Oath, that certain Citizens of the United States have acted in ſeveral capacities as officers on board an armed Schooner ſaid to be commiſſioned by France as a cruiſer or private ſhip of war; and, with others on board that ſchooner, did capture and make prize of ſeveral veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, who is at peace with the United States, contrary to their duty as citizens of the United States.

On receiving this information the Judge iſſued his warrant for apprehending the perſons againſt whom the complaint was made—that they might anſwer for their doings in the premiſes, and be dealt with according to law, that legal proceedings in this, and ſome other buſineſs, might be had ſpeedily, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judge of Pennſylvania Diſtrict, iſſued their warrant, directing that a ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit Court for this diſtrict ſhould be held the 22d inſtant, and that grand and traverſe jurors ſhould be ſummoned to attend it.

Extract from Judge WILSON's charge to the Grand Jury, July 22, 1793.

"Is it then unneceſſary, or improper here to ſay that PEACE ſhould be eſteemed the baſis of the happineſs of nations.

"PEACE ON EARTH:" this is a *patriotic* as well as an *angelic* wiſh.

"But with war, and rumours of war, our ears, in this imperfect ſtate of things, are ſtill aſſailed.

"Into this *unnatural ſtate* ſhould a nation ſuffer herſelf to be drawn without her *own act*, on the act of *him* or *them* to whom for this purpoſe ſhe has delegated her power?

"Into this *unnatural ſtate* ſhould a nation ſuffer herſelf to be drawn by the *unauthorized* way, by the unlicenſed conduct of any of her citizens?

"Theſe, gentlemen, are queſtions, to which you are now called to give the cloſeſt and deepeſt attention.

"That a citizen, who in our ſtate of *neutrality*, and *without the authority of the nation*, takes an hoſtile part with either of the belligerent powers, violates thereby *his duty*, and the *laws of his country*, is a poſition as plain, as to require no *proof*, and to be ſcarcely ſuſceptible of *denial*.

"Under the treaty of amity and commerce between the *United States* and *France*, it may be made a queſtion, whether the privateers of that power *have* a RIGHT TO FIT THEIR SHIPS IN OUR PORTS.

"This queſtion ariſes from the 22d article of that treaty—"It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, nor citizens of the United States, who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties."

"It may be alledged that this *prohibition* againſt fitting the ſhips and privateers belonging to any *other* nation *implies* a *permiſſion* to fit the ſhips or privateers belonging to *France*. But the inference cannot juſtly be drawn. If, by a promiſe made to *one* perſon, I reſtrain myſelf from lending money to *any others*, I am not ſurely, by that *reſtraining* engagement, *obliged to lend* my money to *him*. It may be convenient, it may be *neceſſary* for me to *reſerve* its application excluſively or my *own* purpoſes. In the ſame manner, by a ſtipulation that, in a war between FRANCE and BRITAIN, we will not lend the uſe of our ports to the privateers of the *latter*—we are, by no means, obliged to lend it to thoſe of the *former*. It may be convenient, it may be neceſſary, for us to refuſe it to *both*.

"Thus it is, that *by the treaty*, we are *obliged* to *refuſe* it to *Britain*, and this, to *one* of the parties, was probably an important object. But it remains in our *option* whether we will, or will not, *grant* it to FRANCE.

"Both the nations which made this treaty might have the moſt unexceptionable, nay, the moſt commendable motives for reſerving to themſelves this option—FRANCE, particularly, might have the ſtrongeſt reaſons for refuſing to bind herſelf, *at all events*, to permit even the *United States*, to fit out, in her ports, privateers againſt *any* nation (*however united to her by compact*) with which the *United States* might be at war.

"*This option*, perhaps, with *France*, a favourite one, each of the parties to the treaty reſerve the power of making. *This option*, our nation, or its repreſentatives for that purpoſe, have not yet made. *This option*, private citizens are certainly unauthorized and unwarranted to make. Private citizens, therefore, aſſiſting in a buſineſs of this kind, offend the law; and for their offences are *anſwerable* to the *juſtice of the nation*. If you know of any here, it is your duty to preſent them here."

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, on Wedneſday laſt, made ſeveral preſentments to the Court, of divers perſons in this city, for having equipped ſundry veſſels, in the port of Philadelphia, to be armed and equipped in a warlike manner;—being an infraction of treaties, and a direct violation of the Neutrality of the United States, declared by the Preſident's Proclamation.

The Diſtrict Court of North Carolina, held at Wilmington, has determined that the libel, exhibited on behalf of the owners of a Britiſh veſſel, captured by a privateer, commanded by a Captain Hervieux, a French citizen, and carried into that port, ſhould not be admitted—the cauſe not being cognizable in that Court.

Letters from Paris are received to the 12th of May. One of theſe mentions, that the affairs of the Republic were going on well. "The deſtruction of royal fiſh is abolished, and all good citizens call themſelves Jacobin.—Our troops have taken, and are in poſſeſſion of Liege, Bruſſels, Mons, Tournay, and one other town, the name of which I cannot call to mind. The war ſhips that ſailed from Breſt, the latter end of March, have ſent into L'Orient 20 Engliſh and Spaniſh veſſels; ſome of them mounting 50, and others 40 guns. The pay of the French army is augmented 5 ſols per day. The eſtates belonging to the emigrants are ſet up for ſale; the royal palace of Bourbon is ſold to a company of manufacturers; Chantilly gardens are likewiſe ſold off in lots."

Laſt Saturday ſailed from the Chelapeake, bound for New-York, two French ſhips of war of 74 guns each, four frigates, and ſix ſloops of war. Theſe veſſels are hourly looked for in New-York; moſt of which, it is ſaid, are to ſtay on theſe coaſts for ſome time, and, with the Ambuſcade, to form a line of cruizers off the principal ports.

In three late London gazettes there are no leſs than fifty four bankrupt commiſſions! A letter juſt received from London mentions, that another deputation of merchants had waited on Mr. Pitt, with an expoſtulatory remonſtrance againſt the continuance of the war. No ſatisfactory anſwer was given.

It may be proper to notice the merchants, that when the Britiſh privateers board our veſſels, they take full liberty of opening any letters they pleaſe, which they can find aboard, whether public or private. This may ſerve as a caution to thoſe who are fond of literary correſpondence. We have this from unqueſtionable authority.

July 29. The brig Polly, Captain Foſter, left Rochelle the 25th of May, at which time Namz was not taken by the Royaliſts, neither were they in ſuch force as to injure the cauſe of Republicaniſm;—for the patriots had them all then enclozed in the woods; where they would ſoon be obliged to relinquiſh their raſh and treaſonable proceedings, as their numbers throughout the whole of that province was not equal to one-fourth of the number of the patriots.

By the ſloop Rainbow, in ſeventeen days from Cape-Francois, we learn, that the Spaniards were repulſed in an attempt to take that place.

JULY 30.

On Saturday laſt Gideon Henfield, againſt whom a bill of indictment has been found by the grand jury, for the Circuit Court of Pennſylvania diſtrict, for entering and ſerving on board the armed French privateer, Citizen Genet—he being a citizen of the United States of America, took his trial before the traverſe jury; after the arguments of counſel, the court in their charge gave their unanimouſly decided opinion, that as the treaties with foreign powers, conſtituted part of the laws of the United States, the offence deſcribed in the indictment was not only an infringement of the laws of nations, but alſo of the laws of the United States. Yeſterday the jury returned, when it appeared that eleven were for a verdict of acquittal, and one for finding the defendant guilty—the court having ſeparately and diſtinctly repeated to the jury the law, ariſing from the facts required—that they ſhould again retire and re-conſider their verdict, allowing the conſtable to ſupply them with water merely.

Yeſterday about 7 o'clock P. M. the jury came into Court, and delivered a verdict—*Not Guilty*.

After which the jury was diſcharged, and the court adjourned.

JULY 31.

There are in the river one 40 gun ſhip and a ten gun tender, both French, part of the fleet from Cheſapeak.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

The French frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns, we hear is cruiſing off the Hook:—A privateer ſchooner, of 8 guns, is in company with her.

Brig Joſeph, Foreſt, Newry, 10 weeks, with 300 paſſengers; was bound to Philadelphia, but being chaſed by a French privateer, obliged to put in here.

It is ſaid, from Niagara, via Lanſingburg, that *Gov. Simcoe* has excuſed himſelf from attending with the Commiſſioners, on the treaty with the Weſtern Indians. This excuſe confirms the opinion, that his *views* are to *appear* friendly to both parties;—and that his *wiſh*, *is no treaty*, and a *continuance* of the *Indian war*.

Laſt evening the Britiſh Packet Halifax, Capt. Boulderſon, arrived in this port in 48 days from Falmouth, laſt from Halifax. By this veſſel we have, received London papers to the 9th of June, the general tenor of which is not unfavorable to the republican intereſt.—The late hour obliges us to be contended with a general ſtatement for this day, except the Dunkirk affair, which is taken verbatim from the Morning Chronicle of June 4, and is as follows:

The letters received yeſterday from Oſtend, dated the 31ſt ultimo, being intelligence of the utmoſt importance. The following are the particulars as extracted from ſeveral:

"On the 30th, at night there arrived at Oſtend, from England, thirty-ſeven ſail of tranſports, having on board the dragoon guards, the Queens light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raiſed in England, under the command of La Chattre, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immenſe ſupply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, ſtores and proviſions for the grand armies. The troops, horſes and ſtores, were all landed ſafely.

"This morning a moſt unexpected alarm was given, that the active republicans, whom, from the vain glorious accounts publiſhed of the victory at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demoliſhed, had made a ſortie from Liſle, and had cut to pieces two of the beſt Dutch regiments. The Hollanders ſtood with their uſual intrepidity, until their ranks were ſo thinned and broken as to make further reſiſtance impoſſible, when the greater part of the ſurvivors were taken priſoners.

"We had ſcarcely recovered from the conſternation made by this intelligence, when a new, and to us a more imminent, alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that laſt night a body of French troops, to the amount of 7000 had marched from Dunkirk, and at 12 o'clock on the 30th, had attacked Furnes: a body of Dutch and Auſtrian troops, to the number of 1200, who were poſted there made a vigorous reſiſtance, but they were forced to yield to ſuperior numbers. The French entered the place and took poſſeſſion of all the ſtores and ammunition depoſited there, for the uſe of the campaign. At this inſtant, the flying Dutch and Auſtrians are ſcattering Oſtend for ſhelter, and I cannot give you an idea of the panic which has ſeized all deſcriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependence but to the troops juſt landed from England. Should they prevail, and the forage, and other ſtores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, Britiſh, Hanoverian and Auſtrian muſt periſh, for they have no means of ſuccour, but from England.

Eight o'clock, in the evening.

"This inſtant there is a cavalcade of waggons now entering the town from Furnes, filled with wounded troops, Dutch and Auſtrians. It is impoſſible for me to tell the number. In the beginning of the attack fearing the iſſue, the commandant of the garriſon has taken meaſures for a retreat, and ſent off what ſtores was poſſible to ſave. In theſe carriages the wounded have alſo been brought to us. It is evident, that the French, hearing that ſo large a force had landed from England, wait for a reinforcement before they puſh the advantage hither; there was no other probable cauſe but then not cutting off the retreat of this cavalcade, as being here before now, as Furnes is only 15 miles diſtant. Couriers have been deſpatched to acquaint the Duke of York of this important movement, and every meaſure taken to ſave the grand armies from the dreadful conſequence of the loſs of the ſtores."

[*Further European Intelligence we are obliged to omit until next Week.*]

AUGUST 2.

GRAND NAVAL COMBAT.

The following information is given us by one of the hands belonging to the Pilot Boat Hound, of this port.—On Wedneſday night laſt about 8 o'clock, the pilot boat fell in with, to the ſouthward of the Hook, two frigates L'Embuſcade and Boſton, ſtanding on the courſe, and took a birth between the two until towards day light, when the boat cheered off out of the reach of their guns, and lay to. After day-light the L'Embuſcade fired a gun and hoiſted the National flag of France which was ſhortly after hoiſted by the Britiſh frigate. The L'Embuſcade then bore down upon the Boſton, both ſhips being then between the Grove and the Weſtlands, diſtant about 5 leagues S. E. of the Hook. The Boſton endeavoured ſeveral times to get to windward of the L'Ambuſcade, but not being able to accompliſh that point, ſhe was obliged to come to cloſe action preciſely at 37 minutes paſt five o'clock, A. M. The action continued from that time until half paſt ſeven;—during the courſe of which the L'Embuſcade's colours were ſhot away, which induced our informant to ſuppoſe ſhe had ſtruck, but ſhortly hoiſted them again. In a ſhort time after, the ſame accident happened to the Britiſh, which was as ſoon replaced. The L'Embuſcade then attempted to board the Boſton, but failed.

About 7 o'clock the fire from the L'Embuſcade was ſomewhat ſlackened, but ſeemed to be renewed from the Boſton, when a ſhot from the L'Embuſcade ſtruck the main-top-maſt of the Boſton, and carried it over board

Courier are discovered they have not avowed that they meant to deceive the army? Have they not announced they would treat only with traitors? Free men of all countries! rise against the base and perfidious conduct of the Generals of Austria, or else you will soon have no other laws but those of savages! What will become of your rights, if to deprive you of their most zealous defenders, it is enough to find a traitor that will sell them, a despot that dares to buy them?

Kings! remember that a conspirator may also deliver you to your enemies; and tremble lest you should become victims of the example Cobourg has given.—The greater the influence, the greater your authority, the more religiously you ought to respect the solemnities that unite men. Your agents, your heralds, even in the camps of your enemies, are secured only by the impression of the character with which you have vested them. Your wars, and those wars which from your palaces are but too often directed merely to gratify your barbarous love of victory, are carried on through the laws of nations. Take care, the crime committed on the representatives of a great nation is an outrage on the first of laws; it annihilated the traditional respect agreed on by all civilized nations, and exhibits to the hardened mind the cruel right reserved to barbarian hordes—the right of pursuing one's enemy like a savage beast. The veil is torn that was thrown over our enemies. Brunswick had declared that he came only to abolish a constitution, where the legal authority was reviled; to day he comes to re-establish that very constitution, because the name of a King is preserved. People, do you understand that language? It is not for your interest that your blood, that our blood is shed—it is to gratify pride and tyranny—It is against the independence of nations, that war is now waged against the Republic—People who believe yourselves Republicans, they will not suffer a great nation to be without a King. They know that the existence of a Republican in France will be an everlasting obstacle to the plan they have formed, of giving you a master.—People who are governed by Kings, they will not suffer that a great nation should give to Europe the examples of a free Constitution, founded on the sacred Rights of Man. People of all Governments, the French nation puts under the safe guard of your generosity, and the most sacred rights, the Representatives sold by treason to tyranny.

LONDON, May 21.

The coasts of Italy swarm with French privateers, whose cruises have already proved so successful, that they have very lately sent into Marseilles, upwards of 40 Spanish, Dutch and British vessels; most of them with very rich Levant cargoes.

The law-suits relative to the St. Eustatia prizes, taken by Lord Rodney, in the late war, are wholly finished—A curse seems to have attended that affair. His Lordship died so poor that his body was buried by public charity; and upon division of the nett prize money to the innumerable claimants, it appears that each common sailor is entitled to precisely one farthing: the bulk of this immense property, to the amount of near a million sterling has been previously shared among the vultures of Westminster Hall and Doctor's Commons.

The failures in England, since the breaking out of the present war, are estimated at twenty millions sterling, a sum exceeding one half of the current specie of the British empire.

The Grand Seignior, at Constantinople has issued a proclamation, enjoining his subjects to a strict neutrality in their conduct towards the powers now at war; and to shew no marks of partiality in favour of one side or the other.

June 19. From Paris papers of the 20th ult. we learn, that Custine has been solicited to accept, and has actually accepted of the Command of the Northern Army. He was to pass through Paris in his way to Lisle.

Kellerman, who has been tried and acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal, is to command the Southern Army in the room of Biron, who retires from indisposition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The Judge of Pennsylvania District having received information on Oath, that certain Citizens of the United States have acted in several capacities as officers on board an armed Schooner said to be commissioned by France as a cruiser or private ship of war; and, with others on board that schooner, did capture and make prize of several vessels belonging to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who is at peace with the United States, contrary to their duty as citizens of the United States.

On receiving this information the Judge issued his warrant for apprehending the persons against whom the complaint was made—that they might answer for their doings in the premises, and be dealt with according to law, that legal proceedings in this, and some other business, might be had speedily, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judge of Pennsylvania District, issued their warrant, directing that a special session of the Circuit Court for this district should be held the 22d instant, and that grand and traverse jurors should be summoned to attend it.

Extract from Judge WILSON's charge to the Grand-Jury, July 22, 1793.

"Is it then unnecessary, or improper here to say that PEACE should be deemed the basis of the happiness of nations.

"PEACE ON EARTH:" this is a *patriotic* as well as an *angelic* wish.

"But with war, and rumours of war, our ears, in this imperfect state of things are still assailed.

"Into this *unnatural state* should a nation suffer herself to be drawn without her *own act*, on the act of *him*, or *them*, to whom for this purpose she has delegated her power?

"Into this *unnatural state*, should a nation suffer herself to be drawn by the *unauthorized*, nay, by the unlicensed conduct of any of her citizens?

"These, gentlemen, are questions, to which you are now called to give the closest and deepest attention.

"That a citizen, who in our state of *neutrality*, and *without the authority of the nation*, takes an hostile part with either of the belligerent powers, violates thereby *his duty*, and the *laws of his country*, is a position as plain, as to require no *proof*, and to be scarcely susceptible of *denial*.

"Under the treaty of amity and commerce between the *United States* and *France*, it may be made a question, whether the privateers of that power *have* a RIGHT TO FIT THEIR SHIPS IN OUR PORTS.

"This question arises from the 22d article of that treaty—"It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, nor citizens of the United States, who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties."

"It may be alledged that this *prohibition* against fitting the ships and privateers belonging to any *other* nation *implies* a *permission* to fit the ships or privateers belonging to *France*. But the inference cannot justly be drawn. If, by a promise made to *one* person, I restrain myself from lending money to *any others*, I am not surely, by that *restraining* engagement, *obliged to lend* my money to *him*. It may be convenient, it may be *necessary* for me to *reserve* its application exclusively for my own purposes. In the same manner, by a stipulation that, in a war between FRANCE and BRITAIN, we will not lend the use of our ports to the privateers of the *latter*—we are, by no means, obliged to lend it to those of the *former*. It may be convenient, it may be necessary, for us to refuse it to *both*.

"True it is, that *by the treaty*, we are *obliged* to *refuse* it to *Britain*, and this, to *one* of the parties, was probably an important object. But it remains in our *option* whether we will, or will not, *grant* it to FRANCE.

"Both the nations which made this treaty might have the most unexceptionable, nay, the most commendable motives for reserving to themselves this option—FRANCE, particularly, might have the strongest reasons for refusing to bind herself, *at all events*, to permit even the *United States*, to fit out, in her ports, privateers against *any* nation *(however united to her by compact)* with which the *United States* might be at war.

"*This option*, perhaps, with *France*, a favourite one, each of the parties to the treaty reserve the power of making. *This option*, our nation, or its representatives for that purpose, have not yet made. *This option*, private citizens are certainly unauthorized and unwarranted to make. Private citizens, therefore, assisting in a business of this kind, offend the law; and for their offences are *amenable* to the *justice of the nation*. If you know of any such, it is your duty to present them here."

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, on Wednesday last, made several presentments to the Court, of divers persons in this city, for having caused sundry vessels, in the port of Philadelphia, to be armed and equipped in a warlike manner;—being an infraction of certain Treaties, and a direct violation of the Neutrality of the United States, declared by the President's Proclamation.

The District Court of North Carolina, held at Wilmington, has determined that the libel, exhibited on behalf of the owners of a British vessel, captured by a privateer, commanded by a Captain Hervieux, a French citizen, and carried into that port, should not be admitted—the cause not being cognizable in that Court.

Letters from Paris are received to the 12th of May. One of these mentions, that the affairs of the Republic were going on well. "The distinction of royalist is abolished, and all good citizens call themselves Jacobin.—Our troops have taken, and are in possession of Leige, Brussels, Mons, Tournay, and one other town, the name of which I cannot call to mind. The war ships that sailed from Brest, the latter end of March, have sent into L'Orient 20 English and Spanish vessels; some of them mounting 50, and others 40 guns. The pay of the French army is augmented 5 sols per day. The estates belonging to the emigrants are set up for sale; the royal palace of Bourbon is sold to a company of manufacturers; Chantilly gardens are likewise sold off in lots."

Last Saturday sailed from the Chesapeake, bound for New-York, two French ships of war of 74 guns each, four frigates, and six sloops of war. These vessels are hourly looked for in New-York; most of which, it is said, are to stay on these coasts for some time, and, with the Ambuscade, to form a line of cruizers off the principal ports.

In three late London gazettes there are no less than fifty four bankrupt commissions! A letter just received from London mentions, that another deputation of merchants had waited on Mr. Pitt, with an expostulatory remonstrance against the continuance of the war. No satisfactory answer was given.

It may be proper to notice the merchants, that when the British privateers board our vessels, they take full liberty of opening any letters they please, which they can find aboard, whether public or private. This may serve as a caution to those who are fond of literary correspondence. We have this from unquestionable authority.

July 29. The brig Polly, Captain Foster, left Rochelle the 25th of May, at which time Nantz was not taken by the Royalists, neither were they in such force as to injure the cause of Republicanism—for the patriots had them all then enclosed in the woods; where they would soon be obliged to relinquish their rash and treasonable proceedings, as their numbers throughout the whole of that province was not equal to one-fourth of the number of the patriots.

By the sloop Rainbow, in seventeen days from Cape-Francois, we learn, that the Spaniards were repulsed in an attempt to take that place.

JULY 30.

On Saturday last Gideon Henfield, against whom a bill of indictment has been found by the grand jury, for the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania district, for entering and serving on board the armed French privateer, Citizen Genet—he being a citizen of the United States of America, took his trial before the traverse jury; after the arguments of counsel, the court in their charge gave their unanimously decided opinion, that as the treaties with foreign powers, constituted part of the laws of the United States, the offence described in the indictment was not only an infringement of the laws of nations, but also of the laws of the United States. Yesterday the jury returned, when it appeared that eleven were for a verdict of acquittal, and one for finding the defendant guilty—the court having separately and distinctly repeated to the jury the law, arising from the facts required—that they should again retire and re-consider their verdict, allowing the constable to supply them with water merely.

Yesterday, about 7 o'clock P. M. the jury came into Court, and delivered a verdict—*Not Guilty*.

After which the jury was discharged, and the court adjourned.

JULY 31.

There are in the river one 40 gun ship and a ten gun tender, both French, part of the fleet from Chesapeak.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

The French frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns, we hear is cruising off the Hook:—A privateer schooner, of 8 guns, is in company with her.

Brig Joseph, Forest, Newry, 10 weeks, with 300 passengers; was bound to Philadelphia, but being chased by a French privateer, obliged to put in here.

It is said, from Niagara, via Lansingburg, that *Gov. Simcoe* has excused himself from attending with the Commissioners, on the treaty with the Western Indians. This excuse confirms the opinion, that his *views* are to *appear* friendly to both parties;—and that his *wish*, *is no treaty*, and a *continuance* of the *Indian war*.

Last evening the British Packet Halifax, Capt. Boulderson, arrived in this port in 48 days from Falmouth, last from Halifax. By this vessel we have, received London papers to the 9th of June, the general tenor of which is not unfavorable to the republican interest.—The late hour obliges us to be contended with a general statement for this day, except the Dunkirk affair, which is taken verbatim from the Morning Chronicle of June 4, and is as follows:

The letters received yesterday from Ostend, dated the 31st ultimo, being intelligence of the utmost importance. The following are the particulars as extracted from several:

"On the 30th, at night there arrived at Ostend, from England, thirty-seven sail of transports, having on board the dragoon guards, the Queens light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raised in England, under the command of La Chattre, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immense supply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, stores and provisions, for the grand armies. The troops, horses and stores, were all landed safely.

"This morning a most unexpected alarm was given, that the active republicans, whom, from the vain glorious accounts published of the victory at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demolished, had made a sortie from Lille, and had cut to pieces two of the best Dutch regiments. The Hollanders stood with their usual intrepidity, until their ranks were so thinned and broken as to make further resistance impossible, when the greater part of the survivors were taken prisoners.

"We had scarcely recovered from the impression made by this intelligence, when a new, and to us a more imminent, alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that last night a body of French troops, to the amount of 9000 had marched from Dunkirk, and at 12 o'clock of the 30th, had attacked Furnes: a body of Dutch and Austrian troops, to the number of 1200, who were posted there made a vigorous resistance, but they were forced to yield to superior numbers. The French entered the place and took possession of all the stores and ammunition deposited there, for the use of the campaign. At this instant, the flying Dutch and Austrians are mustering Ostend for shelter, and I cannot give you an idea of the panic which has seized all descriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependence but to the troops just landed from England. Should they prevail, and the forage, and other stores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, British, Hanoverian and Austrian must perish, for they have no means of succour, but from England.

Eight o'clock, in the evening.

"This instant there is a cavalcade of waggons now entering the town from Furnes, filled with wounded troops, Dutch and Austrians. It is impossible for me to tell the number. In the beginning of the attack, fearing the issue, the commandant of the garrison had taken measures for a retreat, and sent off what stores it was possible to save. In these carriages the wounded have also been brought to us. It is evident, that the French, hearing that so large a force had landed from England, wait for a reinforcement before they push their advantage hither; there was no other probable cause for their not cutting off the retreat of this cavalcade, and being here before now, as Furnes is only 15 miles distant. Couriers have been despatched to acquaint the Duke of York of this important movement, and every means be taken to save the grand armies from the dreadful consequence of the loss of the stores."

[*Further European Intelligence we are obliged to omit until next Week*]

AUGUST 2.

GRAND NAVAL COMBAT.

The following information is given us by one of the hands belonging to the Pilot Boat Hound, of this port:—On Wednesday night last about 8 o'clock, the pilot boat fell in with, to the southward of the Hook, the two frigates L'Embuscade and Boston, standing on one course, and took a birth between the two until towards day light, when the boat steered off out of the reach of their guns, and lay to. After day-light the L'Embuscade fired a gun and hoisted the National flag of France, which was shortly after hoisted by the British frigate. The L'Embuscade then bore down upon the Boston, both ships being then between the Grove and the Woodlands, distant about 5 leagues S. E. of the Hook. The Boston endeavoured several times to get to windward of the L'Ambuscade, but not being able to accomplish her point, she was obliged to come to close action precisely at 37 minutes past five o'clock, A. M. The action continued from that time until half past seven;—during the course of which the L'Embuscade's colours were shot away, which induced our informant to suppose she had struck, but shortly hoisted them again. In a little time after, the same accident happened to the Boston, which was as soon replaced. The L'Embuscade attempted to board the Boston, but failed.

About 7 o'clock the fire from the L'Embuscade was somewhat slackened, but seemed to be renewed from the Boston, when a shot from the L'Embuscade struck the main-top-mast of the Boston, and carried it overboard.

on which she immediately ceased firing, crouded all the sail she could, and ran off—the L'Embuscade fired three guns more after her as a token of Victory, and as soon she could get under way to follow the Boston, of which she was delayed about half an hour, owing to her rigging and sails being very much mutilated) she gave her chace, which our informant assures us she continued till past nine o'clock, when both ships were out of sight.—They were both steering to the southward.

[The above account is corroborated, by the information of another person, who was on board the pilot-boat Hound, and saw the whole action very distinctly with the naked Eye.]

APRIL 3.

About 7 o'clock last evening came up and anchored in the East River, amid the repeated shouts and huzzas of the citizens of New-York, the French Frigate l'Embuscade.—We have been enabled only to gain a few particulars of the action between her and the Boston, for this day's paper—the whole of which we hope to lay before our readers on Monday.—It appears that the action commenced about the same time, and ended nearly the same manner as mentioned in our paper of yesterday—that l'Embuscade chaced the Boston about 5 hours to the Southward, when owing to the shattered condition of her sails and rigging, and espying a Portuguese brig off, she gave over chacing the Boston Frigate, and pursued the brig, which she captured and brought up to this city.

The Frigate L'Embuscade had six men killed and twelve men wounded;—but they suppose the number of killed and wounded on board the Boston must have been much more, as they saw her throw 21 bodies overboard, during the chace; her pumps were kept constantly going. It is supposed Capt. Courtnay is among the slain. The L'Embuscade's masts are so full of shot holes, that she will be obliged to replace the whole with new ones.

Yesterday arrived in this city, his Excellency GEORGE HAMMOND, the British Ambassador from Philadelphia.

The French fleet anchored in the North River yesterday afternoon, the Admiral's ship fired a salute of 15 guns; a return of 13 was fired from the Battery.—They consist of 2 74's, 2 40's, 4 20's, and 6 merchantmen.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 1.

At the late Commencement at Harvard College, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL WEST, of this Town.

Arrived at Nantucket, ship Lydia, Zenas Coffin, from the Brazil coast, 800 barrels whale oil—Brig Britannia Peter Folsick, Brazil, 550 ditto.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.

Capt. Mackay, of the Sloop Rainbow, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that he sailed out of Cape Francois on the 22th July, with 41 Passengers. On the 27th he fell in with the homeward bound Jamaica Fleet of 240 Sail; and on the 2rd was boarded by Capt. Davis, of the Ship Catherine, of 8 Guns, from Jamaica bound to Halifax, by whom Capt. Mackey's Passengers were robbed of about 4000 Dollars in Cash, some Plate and wearing Apparel. Not content with this, the Plunderers seized the Spoons in the Hands of the Children of a Lady on board, as they were eating their Victuals.

Capt. Mackey, thinks this Vessel was not a Privateer.

The above mentioned British Ship Catherine, William James Davis, Master, mounting 4 Iron Guns and some of Wood, arrived here the 30th Ult. on her Way to Halifax. Soon after, the foregoing Circumstance having transpired, and becoming the general Conversation in Town, and fearing he should be stopped, Capt. Davis, on Wednesday Night, thought proper to slip his Cables and put to Sea, leaving his Passengers on Shore, who had Freight on board to a large Amount.

Last Week the Brig Mary, Captain Langdon, arrived at New-York from Cape Francois, which he left July 9. The Passengers, which are 40 in Number, inform, that it was, not supposed more than from 6 to 9 *hundred* Persons lost their Lives on the 21st of June—that not more than *Two thirds* of the Town were burnt—that upwards of 20,000 Mulattoes and Blacks are under Arms there, well fortified—That the Negroes *never came in* from the Country on the late Occasion.

Late Advices mention, that all the Ports of the British West Indies are open to American Vessels.

Arrived at Boston, the Ship Columbia, Capt. Gray, from China, which she left the 9th February.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, on Wednesday the 22d Ult. Mr. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST SLOCUM, Merchant, to Miss SALLY HADWEN, Daughter of Mr. John Hadwen, Merchant. A young Lady of great Merit.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

I WOULD, through the Medium of your Paper, request that the Proceedings, relating to the English Pirate, who has just paid us a Visit, be laid before the Public.—No one can deny, that the Affair is in itself of sufficient Importance, and the Circumstances that have attended it, must excite the Attention of the most indolent.—To see a Villain, after he had publicly confessed a capital Crime, walk unmolested in the Streets, and appear after a Warrant for apprehending him was signed; and afterwards, in Spite of a Fort, which ought to have been in a Situation to have stopt him,—make his Escape, must raise the Indignation of the Citizens of Newport.—They will naturally be led to inquire, by what extraordinary Means he was enabled to defeat their just Resentment; and why the Disgrace, which the bare mention of the Fact, through all the States must produce, is thrown upon them. Feeling injured, with them, I seek to know by whom. The Moment of Injury is passed, and Anger has settled to a cool Determination. Now then is the Time for Investigation, and now let it be shewn to the World, that we were as far from wishing the Robber well, as from assisting him.—For my own Part, I will not now repeat the common Charges of Fear, Irresolution, Treachery, or Falsehood; I will even pretend to be ignorant of the public Reports, and believe that the Captain is the only Villain that was concerned.—I shall only submit a few Queries, as Grounds of the proposed Investigation, to which no plausible Answer has yet been returned, except such as I could Wish were not true.—Why was not a Guard put on board the Ship, if the Captain could not be arrested, till the Examination was finished?—Or, Why was his Word deemed sufficient for his Appearance? I address myself to the Gentlemen of the Law. Was he *bailable* in Law, at the Time he was suffered to appear at large? Why was the Examination so lengthy, viz. from three to eight o'Clock? Why, as the Warrant was then made out, was it not served upon him, either in the Town where he then was, or afterwards on board the Ship? And lastly, Why was he not pursued, when it is evident a Pursuit must have been successful?—These are Questions, it is proper should be answered. Whoever does it, clearly and satisfactorily, shall receive my sincere Thanks. Speaking Truth, he shall be supported; and judging with Candour, he will be applauded. That there has been some Misconduct, is evident; but a public Explanation only can determine, upon whom the Blame ought to rest.

PUBLICOLA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 5.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Briton, Borden,	Long-Island
—— Betsy, Gates,	Ditto
—— Abigail, Few,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Mayberry,	Baltimore
—— Good Intent, Briggs,	Boston
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeshall,	Philadelphia
—— Good Intent, Warren,	Guadaloupe
—— Mary, Hull,	Martinico
Ship Catherine, Davis,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lively, Slocum,	Norfolk
Sloop Venus, Trompson,	Charleston
—— Rainbow, Arrington,	Richmond
—— Peggy, Birt,	New York
—— Ranger, Read,	Ditto
—— Mary, Bowen,	Fleetown
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Nancy, Cozzens,	West Indies
Brig Betsy, Horsewell,	Turks Island
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
Sloop Polly, Wardwell,	Turks Island

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 8, 1793, will be Presented,

A COMEDY (Written by Dr. GOLDSMITH) Called,

SHE *STOOPS* to *CONQUER*;

OR,

The *Mistakes of a Night.*

Hardcastle,	Mr. Watts,
Young Marlow,	Mr. Wignell,
Hastings,	Mr. Manchin,
Sir Charles Marlow,	Mr. Kenny,
Stingo,	Mr. Huggins,
And, Tony Lumpkin,	Mr. Harper.
Mrs. Hardcastle,	Miss Smith,
Miss Neville,	Miss Brewer,
And, Miss Hardcastle,	Mrs. Metcalfe.

The Whole will conclude with a COMIC OPERA. Called,

ROSINA;

OR,

The *REAPERS.*

Belville,	Mr. Watts,
Capt. Belville,	Mr. Kenny,
Rustic,	Mr. Adams,
Irishmen,	Messrs. Huggins and Manchin,
Reapers,	Mr. Fronche, Miss Brewer, &c. &c.
And, William,	Mr. Harper,
Rosina,	Mrs. Metcalfe,
Dorcas,	Miss Smith,
And, Phœbe, *(Fifth Time)*	Madame Placide.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office next the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§§§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

To be SOLD, by

JOHN COGGESHALL,

A Quantity of SOLE-LEATHER, by Wholesale or Retail.—Also TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE and ROSIN, cheap for CASH.

Newport, August 5, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to the Estate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may if they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to

ABIGAIL PERRY, *Administratrix.*

THIS EVENING will be performed, at the *ASSEMBLY-ROOM*,

A GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

For the Benefit of Monsr. St. AMAND.

FIRST PART.

Overture, de la Caravane, by GRETRY.
An Italian Song, by Monsr. MALLET.
A Clarinette Concerto, by Mons. FOUCARD.
English Song, by Madame PLACIDE.
A Violin Concerto, by Monsr. BOULLAY.
A Grand Symphonia, by HAYDEN.

SECOND PART.

Overture, d'Iphigenie en Aulide, by the celebrated GLUK.
The celebrated Duet of Silvain, by Madame DUVILLIER and Monsr. MALLET.
A Grand Symphonia, by Monsr. GOSSET.
English Song, by Mr. HARPER.
Violin Concerto, by Mr. PETIT.
The CONCERT will be concluded by a GRAND CHACOGNE De le FLOQUET.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to Honor the Concert with their Presence, may rest assured that nothing shall be neglected, to render the Entertainment pleasing and agreeable.

The CONCERT will begin precisely at Half past Seven o'Clock.

TICKETS may be had of Mr. JOHN BOURS, *Monsr.* ADANCOURT, *near the Theatre, and at Mr.* TOWNSEND's *Coffee House.*

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL LOTTERY—it applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, August 5, 1713

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

PAINTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last Will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, July 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruffia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Possessions of the Subscriber, situate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling House, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premises.

Tiverton, June 26, 1793.

on which she immediately ceased firing, crouded all the sail she could, and ran off—the L'Embuscade fired three guns more at her as a token of Victory, and as soon she could get under way to follow the Boston, of which she was delayed about half an hour, owing to her rigging and sails being very much mutilated) she gave her chace, which our informant assures us she continued till past nine o'clock, when both ships were out of sight.—They were both steering to the southward.

[The above account is corroborated, by the information of another person, who was on board the pilot-boat Hound, and saw the whole action very distinctly with the naked Eye.]

APRIL 3.

About 7 o'clock last evening came up and anchored in the East River, amid the repeated shouts and huzzas of the citizens of New-York, the French Frigate l'Embuscade.—We have been enabled only to gain a few particulars of the action between her and the Boston, for this day's paper—the whole of which we hope to lay before our readers on Monday.—It appears that the action commenced about the same time, and ended nearly the same manner as mentioned in our paper of yesterday—that l'Embuscade chaced the Boston about 5 hours to the Southward, when owing to the shattered condition of her sails and rigging, and espying a Portuguese brig off, she gave over chacing the Boston Frigate, and pursued the brig, which she captured and brought up to this city.

The Frigate L'Embuscade had six men killed and twelve men wounded;—but they suppose the number of killed and wounded on board the Boston must have been much more, as they saw her throw 21 bodies overboard, during the chace; her pumps were kept constantly going. It is supposed Capt. Courtnay is among the slain. The L'Embuscade's masts are so full of shot holes, that she will be obliged to replace the whole with new ones.

Yesterday arrived in this city, his Excellency GEORGE HAMMOND, the British Ambassador from Philadelphia.

The French fleet anchored in the North River yesterday afternoon, the Admiral's ship fired a salute of 15 guns; a return of 13 was fired from the Battery.—They consist of 2 74's, 2 40's, 4 20's, and 6 merchantmen.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 1.

At the late Commencement at Harvard College, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL WEST, of this Town.

Arrived at Nantucket, ship Lydia, Zenus Coffin, from the Brazil coast, 800 barrels whale oil—Brig Brittannia Peter Folsdick, Brazil, 550 ditto.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.

Capt. Mackay, of the Sloop Rainbow, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that he sailed out of Cape Francois on the 11th July, with 41 Passengers. On the 17th he fell in with the homeward bound Jamaica Fleet of 140 Sail; and on the 21st was boarded by Capt. Davis, of the Ship Catherine, of 8 Guns, from Jamaica bound to Halifax, by whom Capt. Mackey's Passengers were robbed of about 4000 Dollars in Cash, some Plate and wearing Apparel. Not content with this, the Plunderers seized the Spoons in the Hands of the Children of a Lady on board, as they were eating their Victuals.

Capt. Mackey, thinks this Vessel was not a Privateer.

The above mentioned British Ship Catherine, William James Davis, Master, mounting 4 Iron Guns and some of Wood, arrived here the 30th Ult. on her Way to Halifax. Soon after, the foregoing Circumstance having transpired, and becoming the general Conversation in Town, and fearing he should be stopped, Capt. Davis, on Wendnesday Night, thought proper to slip his Cables and put to Sea, leaving his Passengers on Shore, who had Freight on board to a large Amount.

Last Week the Brig Mary, Captain Langdon, arrived at New-York from Cape Francois, which he left July 9. The Passengers, which are 40 in Number, inform, that it was, not supposed more than from 6 to 9 *hundred* Persons lost their Lives on the 21st of June—that not more than *Two thirds* of the Town were burnt—that upwards of 20,000 Mulattoes and Blacks are under Arms there, well fortified—That the Negroes *never came in* from the Country on the late Occasion.

Late Advices mention, that all the Ports of the British West Indies are open to American Vessels.

Arrived at Boston, the Ship Columbia, Capt. Gray, from China, which she left the 9th February.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, on Wednesday the 22d Ult. Mr. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST SLOCUM, Merchant, to Miss SALLY HADWEN, Daughter of Mr. John Hadwen, Merchant. A young Lady of great Merit.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

I WOULD, through the Medium of your Paper, request that the Proceedings, relating to the English Pirate, who has just paid us a Visit, be laid before the Public.——No one can deny, that the Affair is in itself of sufficient Importance, and the Circumstances that have attended it, must excite the Attention of the most indolent.——To see a Villain, after he had publicly confessed a capital Crime, walk unmolested in the Streets, and appear after a Warrant for apprehending him was signed; and afterwards, in Spite of a Fort, which ought to have been in a Situation to have stopt him,—make his Escape, must raise the Indignation of the Citizens of Newport.——They will naturally be led to inquire, by what extraordinary Means he was enabled to defeat their just Resentment; and why the Disgrace, which the bare mention of the Fact, through all the States must produce, is thrown upon them. Feeling injured, with them, I seek to know by whom. The Moment of Injury is passed, and Anger has settled to a cool Determination. Now then is the Time for Investigation, and now let it be shewn to the World, that we were as far from wishing the Robber well, as from assisting him.——For my own Part, I will not now repeat the common Charges of Fear, Irresolution, Treachery, or Falshood; I will even pretend to be ignorant of the public Reports, and believe that the Captain is the only Villain that was concerned.——I shall only submit a few Queries, as Grounds of the proposed Investigation, to which no plausible Answer has yet been returned, except such as I could Wish were not true.——Why was not a Guard put on board the Ship, if the Captain could not be arrested, till the Examination was finished?—Or, Why was his Word deemed sufficient for his Appearance? I address myself to the Gentlemen of the Law. Was he *bailable* in Law, at the Time he was suffered to appear at large? Why was the Examination so lengthy, viz. from three to eight o'Clock? Why, as the Warrant was then made out, was it not served upon him, either in the Town where he then was, or afterwards on board the Ship? And lastly, Why was he not pursued, when it is evident a Pursuit must have been successful?——These are Questions, it is proper should be answered. Whoever does it, clearly and satisfactorily, shall receive my sincere Thanks. Speaking Truth, he shall be supported; and judging with Candour, he will be applauded. That there has been some Misconduct, is evident; but a public Explanation only can determine, upon whom the Blame ought to rest.

PUBLICOLA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 5.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Briton, Borden,	Long-Island
—— Betsy, Gates,	Ditto
—— Abigail, Few,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Mayberry,	Baltimore
—— Good Intent, Briggs,	Boston
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeshall,	Philadelphia
—— Good Intent, Warren,	Guadaloupe
—— Mary, Hull,	Martinico
Ship Catherine, Davis,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lively, Slocum,	Norfolk
Sloop Venus, Thompson,	Charleston
—— Rainbow, Armington,	Richmond
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Ranger, Read,	Ditto
—— Mary, Bowen,	Freetown
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Nancy, Cozzens,	West Indies
Brig Betsy, Horsewell,	Turks Island
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
Sloop Polly, Wardwell,	Turks-Island

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 8, 1793, will be Presented,

A COMEDY (Written by Dr. GOLDSMITH) Call'd,

SHE *STOOPS* to *CONQUER*;

OR,

The *Mistakes of a Night.*

Hardcastle,	Mr. Adams,
Young Marlow,	Mr. Watts,
Hastings,	Mr. Minchin,
Sir Charles Marlow,	Mr. Kenny,
Stingo,	Mr. Huggins,
And, Tony Lumpkin,	Mr. Harper.
Mrs. Hardcastle,	Miss Smith,
Miss Neville,	Miss Brewer,
And, Miss Hardcastle,	Mrs. Metchler.

The Whole will conclude with a COMIC OPERA. Called,

ROSINA;

OR,

The *REAPERS.*

Belville,	Mr. Watts,
Capt. Belville,	Mr. Kenny,
Rustic,	Mr. Adams,
Irishmen,	Messrs. Huggins and Minchin,
Reapers,	Mr. Tronche, Miss Brewer, &c. &c.
And, William,	Mr. Harper,
Rosina,	Mrs. Metchler,
Dorcas,	Miss Smith,
And, Phœbe, *(Fifth Time)*	Madame Placide.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

To be SOLD, by

JOHN COGGESHALL,

A Quantity of SOLE-LEATHER, by Wholesale or Retail.——Also TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE and ROSIN, cheap for CASH.

Newport, August 5, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to the Estate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may if they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ABIGAIL PERRY, *Administratrix.*

THIS EVENING will be performed, at the *ASSEMBLY-ROOM*,

A GRAND CONCERT of

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

For the Benefit of Monsr. St. AMAND.

FIRST PART.

Overture, de la Caravane, by GRETRY.
An Italian Song, by Monsr. MALLET.
A Clarinette Concerto, by Monsr. FOUCARD.
English Song, by Madame PLACIDE.
A Violin Concerto, by Monsr. BOULLAY.
A Grand Symphonia, by HAYDEN.

SECOND PART.

Overture, d'Iphigenie en Aulide, by the celebrated GLUK.
The celebrated Duet of Silvain, by Madame DOUVILLIER and Monsr. MALLET.
A Grand Symphonia, by Monsr. GOSSET.
English Song, by Mr. HARPER.
Violin Concerto, by Mr. PETIT.
The CONCERT will be concluded by a GRAND CHACOGNE De le FLOQUET.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to Honor the Concert with their Presence, may rest assured that nothing shall be neglected, to render the Entertainment pleasing and agreeable.

The CONCERT will begin precisely at Half past Seven o'Clock.

TICKETS may be had of Mr. JOHN BOURS, *Monsr.* ADANCOURT, *near the Theatre, and at Mr.* TOWNSEND's *Coffee House.*

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL LOTTERY—it applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, August 5, 1713.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last Will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, July 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Possessions of the Subscriber, situate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling-House, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premises.

Tiverton, June 26, 1793.

NEW-YORK.

The following SONG was sung on the 4th of July, at the house lately called Belvedere's Club-House, but now known by the name of LIBERTY HALL.

AIR—"INDIAN CHIEF."

WHEN a nation's absorb'd under tyranny's chain,
Oppress'd by th' mandates of monarchial reign,
As the tyrants arose, so the subjects sunk down,
And the crown of glory remain'd in a *crown*.

But a light breaking forth, sent by heav'n's decree,
And a voice from above bids the nations be free;—
AMERICA answers—"We're young and but small"
"Yet Great God of Nature we rise at thy call.

Though short is our arm, yet a BANNER we'll raise,
Oppos'd to the tyrants, to freedom a praise:—
A period the gazettes demands us to be—
In the GROUP PLACE JULY, in the year SEVENTY-SIX!

Years of glory we passed, too great to recount,
When our Washington rose on the mount;
Expos'd to the foe, and gave to bright fame;
And the nations of Europe are echoing the flame.

Let Gallia's great name be remember'd this day,
Whose heroes fought side by side with us they did pay;
A tow'ring of union our coasts bounds,
Since our *Arnold's* and *Dumouriez's* escaping from us.

Let trumpets of joy, from the Grove *Belvedere*,
Reach to France, by its echo salute the glad ear;
And the thunder of this shall belong to the choir,
Who a the spirit of freedom and love shall inspire.

The nations discover that freedom's the sole,
And their CROWNS they'll exchange for a CAP and a POLE:
And a head so presumptuous a crown to support,
Will pass condemnation in Liberty's Court.

Let bumpers be fill'd from that unfailing spring,
Toast all sons of earth, and drink Freedom—*No Kings!*
Till time shall be swallow'd in untading day,
For *Freedom* and *Peace* we'll unceasingly pray.

FASHION.

A SOO no [illegible] Pins for cries
Our Ladies' Heads; what Plagues!
But Adam Fashion bears to charge,
And [illegible]
Eve's bow'rs were trees growing; and then,
They ha'ly cloaths as [illegible]

Fashion Heaven [illegible]
The Ladies' Dress [illegible], quite—
For bread or [illegible],
The matching face [illegible]

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English, White, Red, } Lead,
English Ochre,
Stone, Spruce, } Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease,
Prussian Blue,
Vermilion,
Patent Yellow,
Leaf Gold,
White Vitrol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varnish,
Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Hair Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Business in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, some Farms on the Island, and on the Main; several Houses, in different Parts of the Town; four Houses and Lots in the Main-Street, some of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont — He can furnish Gentlemen and Ladies with furnished Rooms, or without.

Any Person that wants a Vessel, built of any Size by applying to him, may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

He purchases and sells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a desirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignum-vitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bale,
Excellent Salt for the Table,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
8 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod Hooks,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Printing Press,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Box Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chain and Padlocks,
Carpet Stuffets,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

For *FREIGHT*, or *CHARTER*,

The SCHOONER

NANCY,

RICHARD BARNEY, *Master*,

Now lying at SLOCUM's Wharf.—She is between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen, is well found, and has good Accommodations.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Master on board.

Newport, July 16 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Assignees to the Estate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceased, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have disposed of the whole of said Estate, and are now ready to make a Distribution of the Monies that have arisen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their respective Claims.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale,

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5s. to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1s/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N. B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } Wines
West-India, New-England, Cherry } Rum
Gin
Aniseed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Soushong, Bohea } TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allspice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
English Mustard
Fresh Malaga Grapes
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.
Anchovies
Thin-shell'd, Sugar'd } Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molasses
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper } per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick, Flour } Redwood
Roll } Brimstone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.

A L S O,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER, FROM *NEW-YORK*,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Will to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SAWDY of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Coop[er] are hereby notified to appear, if they see Cause, at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, the third Monday of November next, then and there appoint Commissioners or Assignees to receive and distribute the Estate of said WILLIAM, said to be insolvent among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, Cler[k]

Newport, July 15, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement, and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, Admix[r]

Newport, July 9, 1793.

NEW-YORK.

The following SONG was sung on the 4th of July, at the house lately called Belvedere Club-House, but now known by the name of LIBERTY HALL.

AIR—"INDIAN CHIEF."

WHEN a nation's absorb'd under tyranny's chain,
Oppress'd by th' mandates of monarchial reign,
As the tyrants arose, so the subjects sunk down,
And the centre of glory remain'd in a *crown*.

But a light breaking forth, sent by heav'n's decree,
And a voice from above bids the nations be free;—
AMERICA answers—"We're young and but small"
Yet Great God of Nature we rise at thy call.

Though short is our arm, yet a BANNER we'll raise,
Oppos'd to all tyrants, to freedom a praise:—
A period the goddess demands us to fix—
In the FOURTH OF JULY, in the year SEVENTY-SIX!

Feats of glory we passed, too great to recount,
While our *Moses* extended his arm on the mount;
Extirpated the foe, and arose to bright fame;
And the nations of Europe are catching the flame.

Let Galia's great name be remember'd this day,
While the enlight'ning of freedom with us they display;
A sound constitution our unity binds,
Since all *Arnold's* and *Dumourier's* are purg'd from our lines.

Let Trumpets of joy, from the Great *Belvedere*,
Reach to France, by its echo salute the glad ear;
And the founder of this still belong to the choir,
Whom the spirit of freedom and zeal shall inspire.

The nations discover that freedom's the sole,
And their CROWNS they'll exchange for a CAP and a POLE:
And a head so presumptuous a crown to support,
Will pass condemnation in Liberty's Court.

Let bumpers be fill'd from that unfailing spring,
Toast all sons of earth, and drink Freedom—*No Kings!*
Till time shall be swallow'd in untading day,
For *Freedom* and *Peace* we'll unceasingly pray.

FASHION.

TOO monstrous large, the railer cries
Our Ladies' Heads; when Hats do rise.

But if dame Fashion dares to change,
And into Lilliput to range;
They're now too little grown; and then,
They hardly emulate a pin!

Fashion I fear will ne'er do right,
Till Ladies' Heads she take off, quite—
For broad or narrow, high or low,
The snarling race their teeth will show.

For SALE, by
JAMES CAHOON & SON,
Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English, White, Red, } Lead,
Stone, Spruce, } Yellow,
English Ochre, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Leaf Gold, White Vitrol.
Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varnish, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Business in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, some Farms on the Island, and on the Main; several Houses, in different Parts of the Town; four Houses and Lots in the Main-Street, some of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont — He can furnish Gentlemen and Ladies with furnished Rooms, or without.

Any Person that wants a Vessel, built of any Size, by applying to him, may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

He purchases and sells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a desirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent bait for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

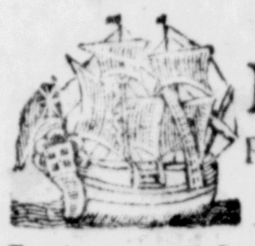
MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

For *FREIGHT*, or *CHARTER*,



The SCHOONER

NANCY,

RICHARD BARNEY, *Master*,
Now lying at SLOCUM's Wharf.
—She is between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen, is well found, and has good Accommodations.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Master on board.

Newport, July 16, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Assignees to the Estate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceased, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have disposed of the whole of said Estate, and are now ready to make a Distribution of the Monies that have arisen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their respective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale,

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5s. to the best superfine,
Kersameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N. B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } Wines
West-India, New-England, Cherry } Rum
Gin
Anniseed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea } TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allspice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
English Mustard
Fresh Malaga Grapes
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.
Anchovies
Thin-shell'd, Sugar'd } Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molasses
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper } per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick } Redwood
Flour Roll } Brimstone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER, FROM *NEW-YORK*,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SAWDY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they see Cause, at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to appoint Commissioners or Assignees to receive and distribute the Estate of said WILLIAM, said to be insolvent, among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 15, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 9, 1793.